DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

DAILY PAPER,	1 month,	$ 5 00
" "	3 months,	15 00
" "	6 months,	25 00
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" "	6 months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Telegraphic News.

[REPORTS OF THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

Not a word by telegraph yesterday.

NORTHERN NEWS.

Grant's dispatch of the late battle at Petersburg:

CITY POINT, October 27—9 p. m.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

I have just returned from the crossing of the Boydton plankroad with Hatcher's creek. Our line now extends from its former left to Armstrong's mill, thence by the south bank of Hatcher's creek to the point above named. At every point the enemy was found entrenched and his works manned. No attack was made during the day further than to drive pickets and cavalry inside of the main work. Our casualties have been light; probably less than two hundred. The same is probably true of the enemy. We captured, however, seven loaded teams on their way from Stony creek to the enemy, about a dozen beef cattle, a traveling forge and seventy-five to one hundred prisoners.

On our right, Butler extended around well towards the Yorktown road, without finding a point unguarded.

I shall keep our troops out where they are until toward noon to-morrow in hopes of inviting an attack.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

FORREST REPORTED IN KENTUCKY—ANOTHER PANIC.

The following telegram from Louisville, Kentucky, dated the 20th, shows that Forrest has turned up unexpectedly in Kentucky:

General Meredith, at Paducah, Kentucky, received dispatches from Sherman, on Wednesday, that Forrest intended to attack that place.—Yesterday, scouts report large numbers of rebels passing Dresden, Trenton, Lexington, Shady Grove and McLernersville, all within fifty miles of Mayfield. A large amount of supplies are being accumulated at McLernersville.

The rebel General Buford had eight regiments, three battalions and a battery of Dahlgren guns at Shady Grove. Orders were issued for the concentration of forces on the Tennessee line preparatory for a march on Paducah. Forrest, Chalmers and Buford are in command. All business is suspended at Paducah; goods removed to a place of safety, and every preparation making for an attack.

GREELEY ON THE STUMP.

Greeley is making stump speeches in New England; and we perceive from some of his remarks that he is returning to his old principles on the Union question. He is in favor now, just as he was at the beginning of the secession movement, of letting the South go out and the Union go to pieces. In his Hartford speech, the other day, he declared that if the Southern people decided by a fair vote to go out of the Union, he was in favor of letting them do so. That is precisely what he said in 1861.

THE INTENDED ATTACK ON WILMINGTON.

On this subject the New York *Times* says:

With respect to Wilmington, and the escape of the *Tallahassee*, we may say that we do not believe Confederate pirates and blockade runners will ever be effectually prevented from running in and running out there until the place or at least its outer defences, are in our hands. It has not been concealed for some time that our Government is seriously intending to try its power against Wilmington, and we have published statements from the rebel papers which show the information possessed by the enemy on the subject. It were well the Government's purpose in the matter were quickly carried out. If the Halifax news of the escape of the *Tallahassee* be true, who can tell what the delay in attacking Wilmington may have cost us?

EXEMPTIONS UNDER THE "MEAT LAW."—One hundred and fourteen thousand exempts from active service, each hundred to furnish not less than fifteen hundred pounds of bacon and fifteen hundred pounds of fresh beef. Many are under obligations to give two three or four times that much meat, but we wish to make a calculstion at the minimum fizures—114,000 multiplied by 1500—171,000,000 pounds—that for the bacon: and a similar amount, would be the product in fresh beef. Thus the Commissary General has now, subject to his order, 342,000,000 pounds of beef and bacon.

Now, for a little calculation as to his wants. Say we have 400,000 men in the field to feed; allowing half a pound of bacon to the ration, and a pound of fresh beef, which is ample, as our troops will affirm, by issuing bacon two days and beef one day, and in this way alternate the ration. Northrop has full meat rations for twelve hundred and eighty-two days, or until the end of 1867. Besides this, the tythe is to be counted!!! and such surplus can be bought. If there be any truth, in figures, we are so strong in food, that we can defy the Yankees for all time to come if the Commissary Department makes itself felt.—*Greens. Citizen.*

REMEDY FOR CROUP.—Having heard of the death of a child from *Croup*, we give the following simple remedy, which has been used by one of the Editors of this paper, and with uniform success. It is only to place a pinch of *pulverized alum* on the little sufferer's tongue, repeating it every five or ten minutes until respiration becomes easy. We know families that have used this remedy for years, always with success, and relieving the most violent cases.—*Confederate.*

SMITHVILLE AND WILMINGTON, N. C.—An intelligent officer writing to the editor of the Macon *Telegraph* from the first named place above, says: "We are looking daily for an attack on this place and Wilmington, but I feel perfectly satisfied that thay cannot take either by water. Nature has endowed them with defences to which art has been skillfully added. I suppose the enemy will attempt a land attack, but they will find this very hazardous."

BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—Some author, we remember not who, informs us how we became indebted for the red nose. They were all of a pure and spotless white when in Eden, they first spread out their leaves to the morning sunlight of creation. Eve, as for the first time she gazed upon the tintless gem, could not suppress her admiration of its beauty, but stooped down and impressed a warm kiss upon its snowy bosom. The rose stole the scarlet tinge from her velvet lip, and yet wears it. 'Tis a beautiful conceit.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1864. [No. 168.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 3 00	One week,	$18 00
Two days,	6 00	Two weeks,	36 00
Three days,	9 00	Three weeks,	45 00
Four days,	12 00	One month,	72 00
Five days,	15 00	Two months,	144 00

Fifty words, or eight lines or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $4 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

PROSPECTUS
OF
THE CONSERVATIVE.
PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY
By J. B. Neathery & Co., Raleigh, N. C.

OUR PRINCIPLES:

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

We have determined to make the *Conservative* a permanent paper, for the maintenance of our principles, and to render a vigorous support to the cause of Southern independence. The administration of Gov. Vance will find in the *Conservative* a steady, honest, straight-forward supporter and defender, as will also the National administration, when its action is not in conflict with our principles.

The *Conservative* shall be a leading, reliable paper, and will be conducted with vigor, but with a proper regard to truth and right, and the courtesy due to others. It will not encourage or countenance personal or political wrangling and discord. It seeks to unite all upon the great and all-absorbing interests of the Confederacy.

It shall be a thorough *newspaper*, and will give the latest telegraphic and other news most desirable to the public. The proceedings of the Legislature when in session, important action of Congress, and general intelligence will be served up daily for our readers.

OUR TERMS:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5 00
For the Daily, three months,	15 00
For the Daily, six months,	25 00
For the Weekly, six months,	10 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

Transportation Office,

POST QUARTERMASTERS DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 31st, 1864.

THE ATTENTION OF OFFICERS OF THIS POST, SURgeons in charge of Hospitals and other Government Agents, is called to the following extracts from the Circular of the 1st Oct. 1864, from Q. M. Generals Office.

* * * * * * *

XI. Transportation cannot be furnished men or supplies for the treasury or navy, unless upon the order of the Head of the Department, or his authorized agents; which order must be filed as a voucher for future reference. When officers of the navy are travelling under orders, their cases will be acted upon as those of officers of the army, and their papers endorsed accordingly.

* * * * * * *

XV. All orders for transportation, if for supplies, must state that the same are public property If for individuals, the order must show that the party is under proper orders, or on official business.

XXIV. The coupons furnished soldiers who subsequently die in hospital before using them, should be promptly returned to the officer issuing by the Surgeon in charge.

* * * * * * *

XXVII. Attention is again called to the improper practice of shipping officers signing their names by proxy, instead of by themselves. All officers in charge of transportation will obtain the autograph signature of every shipping officer at his post, &c., and decline to ship stores, unless upon the proper signature of the officers respectively.

* * * * * * *

XXIX. Officers in charge of transportation will not furnish it hereafter to the post officers of the various branches of the government, on their own requisitions, nor unless they exhibit orders from the Heads of Bureaux, as specified in General Orders, Nos. 59, 63 and 71.

* * * * * * *

The original Order may be seen on file in this Office, and will be rigidly enforced.

By order Capt. W. E. PEIRCE, A. Q. M.
DOUGLAS BELL,
166—6t. Transportation Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS
BY
THE METHODIST PUBLISHING COMPANY,
RALEIGH, N. C.

FIRST READER FOR SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,

Price, per hundred,	$30 00
per dozen,	4 50
per single copy,	50

SOUTHERN ZION'S SONGSTER, for Sabbath Schools, social meetings, the camp, &c.,

per hundred,	60 00
per dozen,	9 00
per single copy,	1 00

BULLION'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Revised by Rev. Dr. CRAVEN, in Press.

We can also furnish all MUSIC published in the South. Catalogues of Music and Books sent when desired. Orders solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

Address,
Rev. A. R. RAVEN.
October 27, 1864. 161—

SKETCHES OF NASSAU.

By Frank. I. Wilson.

THIS WORK, OF ABOUT 100 PAGES, IS NOW IN the hands of the printer, and will be ready soon. It embraces what the writer either saw or heard from reliable sources, and will be printed on fine white paper.

Some of the contents are: Nassau as it was, and as it is; Population; White Folks; Colored Population; Soil, Products; Stock; Dogs; Chicken Cocks; Lying at Quarantine; Government; Shipping; Squalls, Musquitoes; Sharks, and other Ocean Products; The Parson on Sea-Sickness, &c., &c.

Sent free of postage for $3 per copy; five or more copies to one address $2 50 per copy. Send orders to
149. FRANK I WILSON.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, July 1, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 16.

I. FOR THE INFORMATION OF ALL CONCERNED it is declared that the Guard for Home Defence consists of ALL white male persons who are exempt by law from service in the Confederate Army, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, residents in the State, including foreigners not naturalized who have been resident in the State for thirty days, before enrollment, excepting such persons as are exempt by the laws of the State, by orders of the Governor, or on account of physical disability.

II. Company commanders will each on the next drill day make an exact roll of his company in accordance with the above declaration and transmit the same to his Battalion commander to be sent by him without delay to this office. Upon the receipt of these company rolls, Battalion commanders having arms and accoutrements the property of the State in their possession or the possession of their men, after retaining a gun and accoutrements for each man of his command will send the remainder to this city to Maj. T. D. Hogg, Ordnance Officer.

III. The second paragraph of General Orders No. 9, making it the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to arrest any officer or agent who in making impressments fails to comply with the impressing laws in every particular is hereby so modified as to make it the duty of all such officers to call out their commands to assist in arresting any person against whom a civil warrant is directed upon application of any Judge or Justice of the Peace stating that the civil officer is not able to make the arrest without aid from the militia. It being thus made the duty of all Militia and Home Guard Officers to assist the civil authority in suppressing illegal impressments, it is hereby forbidden officers of either class to become impressing agents, and those holding such agencies must resign either the agency or commission in the State service. Commanders of Regiments and Battalions will see that this latter clause is complied with.

By order of Governor VANCE,
R. C. GATLIN,
138— Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, September 6, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 19.

THE PRACTICE WHICH HAS PREVAILED TO some extent among officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence of granting temporary furloughs to deserters, who have been apprehended or who have voluntarily surrendered themselves, must be discontinued.—They are strictly forbidden to grant furloughs to any persons not members of their commands.

By order of Governor VANCE:
R. C. GATLIN,
139 Adjutant General.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

BUSHELS.	POUNDS.	BUSHELS.	POUNDS.
Wheat,	60	Blue Grass Seed,	44
Shelled Corn,	56	Buckwheat,	52
Corn in the ear,	70	Dried Peaches,	33
Peas,	60	Dried Apples,	24
Rye,	56	Onions,	57
Oats,	32	Salt,	50
Barley,	47	Stone Coal,	80
Irish Potatoes,	60	Malt,	38
Sweet Potatoes,	55	Bran,	20
White Beans,	60	Turnips,	55
Castor Beans,	46	Plastering Hair,	8
Clover Seed,	60	Unslacked Lime,	80
Timothy Seed,	45	Corn Meal,	48
Flax Seed,	56	Fine Salt,	55
Hemp Seed,	44	Ground Peas,	24

A box 24 by 16 inches, 22 deep, contains one barrel.
A box 16 by 16½ inches, 8 deep, contains one bushel.
A box 8 by 8½ inches, 8 deep, contains 1 peck.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 4½ deep, contains ½ gallon.
A box 4 by 4 inches, 2½ deep, contains 1 quart.
Ten gallons Pickled Onions, 83 pounds.
Ten gallons Sour Krout. 81 pounds.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

JNO. A. STANLY,
161—tf. Commissioner.

Synopsis of Funding Scheme of Currency Bill as to States East of the Mississippi.

NON-INTEREST BEARING $100 NOTES. RECEIVABLE for public dues before April 1st, 1864, at par; from and after April 1st, 1864, not receivable at all, but

FUNDABLE IN FOUR PER CENT. BONDS.

Before 1st April, 1 64 at par.
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at 66⅔
From 1st to last day of April, inclusive, at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of May, inclusive, at 56⅔
From 1st to last day of June, inclusive, at 46⅔
From 1st to last day of July, inclusive, at 36⅔
From 1st to last day of Aug., inclusive, at 26⅔
From 1st to last day of Sept., inclusive, at 16⅔
Swept away by monthly tax, Oct. inclusive at 6⅔

Any non-interest bearing $100 notes held on the first of January, 1865, are taxed 100 per cent., thus destroying every vestige of value.

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I WILL ATTEND at my office in the city of Raleigh, on the days named in this notice, to receive the property or general tax due the Confederate Government for the year 1864.

To prevent confusion and insure dispatch, the tax payers will attend at my office on the days appointed for the districts in which they respectively reside.

Swift Creek district on	Monday	14	Nov.,	1864.
Panther Branch "	" Tuesday	15	"	"
Barney Jones' "	" Wednesday	16	"	"
Buckhorn & Newhill	" Thursday	17	"	"
White Oak and Bear Creek	" Friday	18	"	"
Crabtree & Cary "	" Saturday	19	"	"
House Creek "	" Monday	21	"	"
Lick Creek & Kitts Creek	" Tuesday	22	"	"
Fish Dam "	" Wednesday	23	"	"
New Light "	" Thursday	24	"	"
Barton's Creek "	" Friday	25	"	"
St Matthews & St Marks	" Saturday	26	"	"
Wake Forest "	" Monday	28	"	"
Cross Roads "	" Tuesday	29	"	"
Little River & Buffaloe	" Wednesday	30	"	"
Marks Creek "	" Thursday	31	"	"
St Mary's "	" Friday	1	Dec.	"
Raleigh "	from Monday	4	to	Wednesday 31 " "

RUFUS H. PAGE,
Collector for Wake County.
Oct. 27, 1864. 29—w2t.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, August 25, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 17,

I. One editor and one printer to each newspaper, and one druggist to each apothecary store are exempt from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, except when the county is invaded by the enemy, provided there is not that number of persons not liable to duty in the Guard for Home Defence, employed in said newspaper establishment or drug-store.

II. The attention of all officers of the Militia and Guard for Home Defence is called to the proclamation of His Excellency, the Governor, dated in this city on the 24th inst., granting pardon to deserters who may voluntarily surrender themselves within the next thirty days. Persons so surrendering will be sent to the nearest conscript camp, and will be furnished by the officer to whom the surrender is made with an attested statement setting forth the fact, specifying the time and place of surrender.

III. Attention is also called to the II paragraph of General Orders No. 1, dated January 15, 1864. The more effectually to carry out said paragraph, commanders of regiments and battalions of the Guard for Home Defence will make to this office on the last day of each month a written report of the operations of their commands during the month, stating the number of days they have been out, the number of deserters apprehended, the number that have voluntarily surrendered, and the names of such officers as may have failed to perform their duty, and in what particular.

By order of Governor Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
140 Adjutant General.

Executive Department, North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Sept. 14, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS,
No. 21.

I. The senior officer of each regiment of N. C. Militia will forward to this office without delay a list of the names of the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, stating opposite the name of each, whether or not resides within the limits of his proper district. Also a list of all vacancies now existing and the cause and date of such vacancy. In future they will promptly report to this office the cause and date of every vacancy which may hereafter occur in their respective regiments.

II. Militia officers who have been compelled by the advance of the enemy to leave their respective districts, will report for duty to the commanding officer of the regimental district in which they may be temporarily residing. Those who fail to do this, will not be withheld from conscription.

By order of Governor Vance:
R. C. GATLIN,
148 Adjutant General.

Executive Department North Carolina,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE. (H. G.)
Raleigh, December 16, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 6.

I. The following acts of the General Assembly of North Carolina are published for the information of all concerned:

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the exemptions from service in the Militia of the State shall be for the same causes, and to the same extent, and no further, than are prescribed in the acts of Congress of the Confederate States, providing for the enrolment of men for the public defence, and granting exemptions from the same, commonly called the conscription and exemption acts.

SEC. 2 *Be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be enrolled as a Guard for Home Defence, all white male persons not already enrolled in the service of the Confederate States, between the ages of eighteen and fifty years, resident in this State, including foreigners not naturalized, who have been resident in the State for thirty days before such enrolment, excepting persons filling the offices of Governor, Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of Law and Equity, the members of the General Assembly, and the officers of the several departments of the Government, members of Congress and the civil and military officers of the Confederate government within this State, ministers of the gospel of the several denominations in the State charged with the duties of such ministry, the high sheriff, and clerks of the several courts of record, and the public registers in the several counties, and such other persons as the Governor, for special reasons, may deem proper subjects of exemption.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That all persons above the age of fifty, who may volunteer for service in said Guard in Home Defence, and shall be accepted by a Captain of a company for the same, shall be deemed to belong thereto, and shall be held to service therein, either generally, or for any special duty or expedition, as the commanding officers of regiments or companies, according to the nature of the particular service in question may determine.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall cause all persons enrolled in pursuance of the two preceding sections of this act to be formed into companies, with liberty to elect the commissioned officers of such companies, and thence into battalions or regiments, brigades and divisions, according to his discretion; and he shall appoint the field officers of such battalions, regiments, brigades and divisions, and shall issue commissions in due form to all the officers aforesaid.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That members of the society of friends, commonly called Quakers, may be exempted from the provisions of this act by paying the sum of one hundred dollars, according to an ordinance of the Convention of this State in that behalf, ratified the 12th day of May, 1862: *Provided*, That when any such Quaker shall have paid or had levied of his property five hundred dollars, under the acts of Congress called the conscription law aforesaid, he shall not be required to pay any sum of money for his exemption under this act.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the said Guards for Home Defence may be called out for service by the Governor in the defence of the State against invasion and to suppress insurrections, either by regiments, battalions or companies *en masse*, or by draft or volunteers from the same, as he in his discretion may direct; shall be under his command through the officers appointed as herein provided; shall serve only within the limits of this State, and in tours of duty to be prescribed by the Governor, not exceeding three months at one term. They, or so many of them as may be at one time called into service, may be organized into infantry, artillery or cavalry as he may direct, and the infantry and artillery may be mounted if he shall so determine, the men furnishing their own horses, and accoutrements, and arms, when approved by the Governor, on such terms as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor may furnish to said troops the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the State when called as aforesaid into active service; and shall prescribe rules for their action, to prevent the waste, destruction or loss of the same.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and clauses of laws coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

SEC 9. *Be in further enacted*, That the commissions of officers of the militia, called into service by this act, are suspended only during the period of such service.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from the date of its ratification. [*Ratified the 7th day of July*, 1863.]

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE MILITIA, AND A GUARD FOR HOME DEFENCE.

SECTION. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That neither the Governor of this State, nor the officers acting under an act ratified on the 7th day of July, 1863, entitled "An act in relation to the Militia, and a Guard for Home Defence," shall call out for drill or muster the persons enrolled under said act oftener than once a month in company drill, or oftener than twice a year in battalion drill; which battalion drills shall take the place of the company drills for the month in which they are appointed, unless called into actual service to repel invasion or suppress insurrection or to execute the laws of the State.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor shall have the power to use the Guards for Home Defence, for the purpose of arresting conscripts and deserters: *Provided*, They shall not be ordered upon this duty beyond the limits of the counties in which they reside, or the counties adjacent thereto.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in addition to the exemptions contained in that act to which this is an amendment, there shall be exempt County Commissioners, appointed under an act entitled "An act for the relief of wives and families of soldiers in the army," regular millers, blacksmiths who have established shops, necessary operatives in factories and foundries, the Attorney General, Solicitors of the several circuits and counties, physicians of five years' practice, contractors with the State or Confederate governments, one editor to each newspaper and the necessary compositors, mail carriers, professors in colleges and teachers in academies. *Provided*, That this exemption shall only apply to the drills specified in this bill and not to service when the Guard for Home Defence is called into the field.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That for failure to attend at battalion or regimental drill, each field officer shall forfeit and pay one hundred dollars; each captain and other officers who shall fail to muster and drill their companies the times appointed, shall forfeit and pay for each failure fifty dollars; and if a non-commissioned officer or private shall fail to attend any drill, he shall forfeit and pay not less than five, nor more than twenty five dollars: *Provided*, That every absentee shall be allowed until the next muster to make his excuse. The fines shall be adjudged by regimental and company court-martial, and judgments are to be entered up, and the fines collected in the same mode, and in accordance with the provisions of the militia law of North Carolina, passed at the second extra session of the General Assembly, 1861.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the Surgeon General, by and with the advice and consent of the Governor, may appoint surgical boards, not exceeding three, composed of two physicians each, who shall declare by their certificates those persons who shall be exempt from service, under the act to which this is an amendment, on account of mental or physical disability, and that they shall receive the pay of their rank and traveling expenses, to be determined by the Adjutant General.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted*, That the Guard for Home Defence, should they be called into service by the Governor, shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances as soldiers in the Confederate States' service, and shall be subject to the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted*, That when the pressure of public danger shall not prevent the observance of such a rule, the said Guards for Home Defence shall not be called into service *en masse*, but by drafts of a number of men from each convenient company, so as to make up the aggregate force required.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force and take effect from and after its ratification. [*Ratified the 14th day of December*, 1863.]

II. The Company Drills required by the 1st section of the last named act, will take place on the second Saturday in the months of January, February, March, May, June, August, September, November and December, and the July, Battalion Drills on the second Saturday in the months of April and October.

III. The 3d section of the last named act is construed to mean that the parties enumerated are exempt from drills, apprehending deserters, and other ordinary duty of the Guard for Home Defence; but are not exempt from duty, when the Guard for Home Defence is called into service to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, or to execute the laws of the State.

By order of Governor VANCE:
135 R. C. GATLIN, *Adj. Gen.*

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, BRIGADES, DIVISIONS AND CORPS OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS:

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	Ham A Brown,	Jarratt N Harrell,	Lewis C Latham,
2			
3	Steph D Thruston,	Wm M Parsley,	Wm T Bennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	John W Lea,		William J Hill,
6	Robt F Webb,	Sam McD Tate	R W York,
7	Ed G Haywood,	Wm Lee Davidson,	J McLeod Turner,
8	Jas M Whitson,	R A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	Wm H Cheek,		Wm H H Cowles,
10	Stephen D Pool,	Henry T Gulon,	Thos Sparrow, James Reilly,
11	Wm J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	Wm S Davis,	Robert W Alston,
13	Jos H Hyman,	Henry A Rogers,	E Benton Withers,
14	R Tyler Bennett,	Wm A Johnston,	Jos H Lambeth,
15		W H Yarborough,	Gray W Hammond,
16	Wm A Stowe,	A S Cloud,	
17	Wm F Martin,	Thos H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	John D Barry,	John W McGill,	Thos J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,	James L Gaines,	John V B Rogers,
20	Thos F Toon,		
21		Wm S Rankin,	Wm J Pfohl,
22	Thos S Galloway,		
23	Chas C Blacknall,		
24	Wm J Clarke,	John L Harris,	Thaddeus D Love,
25	H M Rutledge,	Sam C Bryson,	Wm S Grady,
26	John R Lane,		Jas T Adams,
27	J A Gilmer, jr,	Geo F Whitfield,	Jos C Webb,
28			Sam N Stowe,
29	Wm B Creasman,	Bac J Proffi	
30	Frank M Parker,		
31	John V Jordan,	Chas W Knight,	
32		David G Cowan,	Henry G Lewis,
33	Robt V Cowan,		Jos H Saunders,
34	W L J Lowrance,	Geo T Gordon,	
35			
36	William Lamb,	John D Taylor,	Simon B Taylor,
37	Wm M Barbour,	Wm G Morris,	Jas M Stevenson,
38	John Ashford,	Geo W Flowers,	Jackson L Bost,
39	David Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	John Wilson,
40	John J Hedrick,	George Tait,	Wm A Holland,
41	John A Baker,		Roger Moore,
42	John E Brown,	Chas W Bradshaw,	Thomas J Brown,
43	Thos S Kenan,		Walter J Boggan,
44	Thos C Singeltary,	Taze L Hargrove,	Chas M Stedman
45		John R Winston,	
46	Wm L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	Neill McK McNeill
47	Geo H Faribault,		J Lankford
48	Sam H Walkup,	Albert A Hill,	
49	Lee M McAfee,	James T Davis,	
50	Geo Wortham,	John C Vanhook	H J Ryals,
51	Hector McKethan,	Caleb B Hobson,	
52	Marcus A Parks,		Eric Erson,
53		Jas T Morehead,	
54	Ken R Murchison,	Anderson Ellis,	
55	John K Connally,	Alfred H Belo,	
56	Paul F Faison,	G Gratiott Luke,	John W Graham,
57		Hamilton C Jones,	James A Craige,
58	John B Palmer,		
59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	E Mallett,
62	Geo W Clayton,	B G McDowell,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64		Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,	
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by ——

—— The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Early's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Cox's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Lewis' Brigade, Ransom's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 41st, 59th and 63d are in Barringer's Brigade W H F Lee's Division, Hampton's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in MacRae's Brigade Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Kirkland's Brigade, Hoke's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, B W Johnston's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division.

The 3d, 43d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Grimes' Brigade, Rodes' Division, Early's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 10th, 62d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

JUNIOR RESERVES:

1st	Battalion	Reserve	Forces,	Maj.	C. W. Broadfoot.
2d	"	"	"	"	J. H. Anderson.
3d	"	"	"	"	— Hooks.
4th	"	"	"	"	J. M. Reece.
5th	"	"	"	"	W. F. Beasley.
6th	"	"	"	"	W. McK. Clark.
7th	"				W. Forter French.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake. do
M S Robbins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., NOVEMBER 4, 1864.

J. B. NEATHERY & Co.

THE NEGROES OF THE SOUTH, brought on the present desolating war. By allowing an institution purely municipal—a creature of the States, to be mixed up with National politics—to be made the point between parties contending for power and place in the Congressional arena, the South has been forced in defence of her rights to unsheath the sword and wade through seas of blood, to maintain what in the infancy of the Republic, was always conceded and never called in question. And now the same restless, agitating spirit, is likely to force upon the South, a contest among ourselves to divide us, involving the identical principles and elements which ignited the match of discord in the old Union, and set the nation on a blaze. The reader will understand at once that we refer to the proposition to arm and free the slaves to fight our battles.

Some days ago, in reply to the Richmond *Enquirer's* positions on this subject, we presented the following objections, which we reproduce, in order that those who are inclined to favor this wild scheme, may consider and answer them if they can. We said

"1. We object, because as a race they are deficient in natural courage, and in the qualities of mind and heart to make soldiers for the South. In point of courage and intellect, one white man, such as compose our armies, is equal, taking an average of our Southern negroes, to four. Excite their brutal passions by liquor or lust, and they are dangerous for the time. So they are under the influence of anger. But they are incapable of rising to the higth of moral courage demanded in a Southern soldier.—Their moral feelings also wholly unfit them. For whatever may be said of their attachment to their owners, &c., there is not one in a thousand, if in ten thousand, who believes that the whites have the moral right to bold them in bondage.

2. While as soldiers, it will take every four of them to equal one white man, as laborers in corn and rice fields one of them is an equal of every white man, and in some cases equal to two. We need men, but we need bread and meat as well as men. At one time, the politicians of the *Enquirer's* school, assumed that the whole of our white population could go into the war, and the blacks could furnish all the food and clothing needed. Now, they would take both white and black.

3. We object, because the proposition fixes upon us and our children a large addition to our free negro population—the most thriftless, corrupting and profitless population taken as a whole, ever entailed upon a people.

4. We object, because it proposes to cut off the chief source of wealth in the South, upon which we must mainly rely for the payment of the war debt, and the recuperation of the country after the war.

5. We object, because the object of the North being to destroy slavery, the plan would furnish an additional argument to the Yankees for the perpetuation of the war.

In what we have heard or seen from the advocates of this measure, there is scarcely an attempt to meet the foregoing objections. Most that has been said is in commendation of the advantages to be gained by it, viewed from a partial and one-sided stand point, without so much as a serious notice of the formidable obstacles in the way of its inauguration. Its advantages when carefully sifted, will be found to be more imaginary than real, while the dangers which environ the question, are of the most serious character.

The proposition, that the general government shall buy one, or 250,000 slaves, or that it shall conscript them, and in either case, that those who discharge the duties of soldiers shall be freed, in every part and parcel, is unconstitutional, being acts for which there is no warrant in the spirit or letter of that instrument, and directly violative of the rights of the States.

Prior to the war, and during that long controversy which agitated the country from the Lakes to the Gulf, on the question of slavery, there was no political doctrine upon which Southern statesmen were so entirely agreed, as they were that Congress had no jurisdiction over the question of slavery in the States—that in all its phases the institution was entirely within the province of the States themselves. The right of Congress to purchase slaves for the use of the government, so far as we recollect, was never agitated. Its introduction into Congress would have at any time excited the Northern mind beyond measure, while on the other hand, a proposition to impress, conscript or free them for any purpose of the government, would have set the South on fire. Why this certain effect, if Congress had the right to buy, conscript or free them? Was it simply a question of sectional interest? Certainly not, though this would have added to the fire.—Such a proposition would have been regarded as laying the claim of jurisdiction over the question, which the South unanimously denied, and for which the North never once contended during the first fifty years of the Republic. All pretensions to this claim were of a later date, when the virus of abolitionism had spread throughout the North, and the Congress had become infected with it.

Strange as it may seem, some of the most violent in their opposition to the interference of Congress on that subject before the war, are now warm advocates of the proposition. Has the question changed its aspects, and hence the parties change, or has the character of the Constitution of the Confederate States been so materially changed on this point from the old Constitution?

WE ASSURE our friend of the *Confederate*, the Secretary of the town meeting, that our notice of the late hour at which we got the proceedings of the meeting was not intended to reflect upon him, but simply to apologize for our own inability to publish it. Being short of hands, we are compelled to give out copy early in the day, and when the proceedings arrived we had a full head of copy on hand, which having been put in type or begun could not be substituted.

WE regret to learn that Lieut. James W. Huske of Fayetteville was killed in the late battle near Petersburg. He was highly esteemed by his friends and comrades as an excellant young man and a brave soldier.

LT. COL. J. R. COBB of this State, who was wounded in the late battle of Winchester and was supposed to be dead, we are glad to learn is alive and doing well.

The Presbyterian Synod of Ala. have inaugurated a plan for the support and education of the children of deceased and disabled soldiers.

THE LAW OF THE LEGISLATURE exempting the militia officers of the State from the operation of the Confederate conscription, has been a most fortunate one. Equally so, was the law passed at an early period of the war, reorganizing the militia, by which the regiments were defined and filled up and the officers commissioned. But for this organization, the Confederate government would have encountered great difficulty in enforcing the conscription. Great credit has bees accorded to North Carolina by President Davis for the thorough manner in which the conscript law has been enforced in this State. No where else has it been done so effectually. Confederate officers likewise have appropriated to themselves much of the credit. But is it so? Let the facts speak.

When the conscription law was first passed, to no people in the Confederacy was it more unacceptable than to North Carolina. At that time, no State had so large a number of volunteers in the field in proportion to population as this State. At once, the apparent necessity for the law, neutralized greatly the objections to it, and hence no difficulty was experienced in its enforcement. The State authorities gave it their sanction. But who executed the law? Who performed the most important service in its enforcement? Confederate officers? By no means. Orders were immediately issued to the militia officers of the State to bring those liable in the several regiments to the Camp of Instruction. The order was obeyed with alacrity. The Colonels of the several militia regiments and their subordinates, did the work of enrolling and examination promptly, and every one recollects with what expedition the men were brought into camp and placed under the instruction of Confederate officers. To these same officers has the service been greatly indebted for the assistance they have rendered ever since in this work. What difficulty would have been experienced without them? How could the Confederate service even now well dispense with them, if the Legislature had placed them under the conscription.

But not only have they done signal service to the government in enforcing the conscription, but in other respects they have shown a readiness to work for the cause. Many of the militia officers are exempted from service under the fifteen negro law and many of them are exempted as magistrates, yet they have retained their offices to serve the country. Upon the organization of the Home Guard, they have quietly submitted, many of them, to the suspension of their commissions, and have cheerfully gone in as privates and are now doing the work of regulars in the service.

It is said that the militia officers and magistrates of the State, are making as good soldiers as there are in the Confederacy. That is what we expected. They have done much service getting up conscripts, hunting deserters and other duties, and now when the State is threatened with invasion, to prevent the drawing off of Confederate forces from other points, the militia officers and magistrates rally to the rescue, and the Home Guard does the work, and they will do the fighting too of regular troops. We are proud of them. The State is proud of them, and moreover, she will retain them in the service as long as she needs them.

SEVERAL DAYS AGO we alluded to the outrages committed by deserters in Wilkes County. Some weeks ago a meeting of some of the citizens of the County was held at which we learn Col. A. C. Calloway and other opposers of Gov. Vance in the late election, made speeches affirming that Wilkes County had been slandered. The said meeting passed a resolution affirming that there were no deserters in the County, that they could defend themselves, and requesting Gov. Vance to remove the troops from the County. Within a few days Gov. Vance has received the following letter from a respectable citizen of the County, which it will be seen puts quite a different showing upon the condition of this County. Facts speak louder than profession. This nest of traitors alluded to by the correspondent should be broken up at once. Read the letter:

WILKESBORO,' WILKES Co, N. C.
October 30, 1864,

To His Excellency, Z. B. VANCE:

I think it would not be amiss to give you a short history of the condition of the country here. Rape, murder and robbery, is the order of the day. The tories of this country have formed themselves into about four squads. One in the Brushy Mountains is under the command of the Youngers—one on Roaring river is under the Shoemates—one on Mulberry is under Jennings—one in the Flat Woods six miles from town is under your friend Harrison Church. Let me tell you the number of citizens that have been robbed in the last ten days; McGrady. Lovett, McGrady, Mason Brown, Brown again, Absher, Wyatt, Col. Eller, Jas. Eller, Frank McNeil, Wm. McNeil, Jas, McNeil, Jos. Gray who lives three miles from town. Pretty large sums of money were taken from several of them besides everything that the robbers wanted. These squads are formed of robbers from every part of the Confederacy and some from the Yankee army. A good many of our best citizens have been driven from their homes and have moved their property and some have been killed in the attempt to move. Now can't you suggest some plan by which this can be broken up?

Yours with the highest regard,

* * *

WE HAVE been informed by a gentleman immediately from Wilson, that our forces evacuated Washington on last Monday, leaving it in the hands of the enemy. While this is unwelcome news, yet it is the part of true patriotism to bear reverses with manly fortitude. If this be our position—as we believe it is—we will be stimulated to gird ourselves with more determined resolution, and exert ourselves with more energy, for coming conflicts, until the blessings of peace and independence shall be ours.

PROMOTIONS. John D. Fain of Warren, has been promoted to a Captaincy in the 33d Regt. N. C. T., and Frank B. Craige of Salisbury, and George H. Snow of Raleigh, have been made 1st Lieutenants in the same regiment.

W. Hal. Harrison of Raleigh, has been promoted to the Captaincy of Co. I, 47th Regt. N. C. T., vice J. W. Brown deceased, and John W. Jones of Wake, made 1st Lieutenant vice Harrison promoted. Benjamin Bunn of Nash, and George D. Tunstall of Franklin, have been made 1st Lieutenants.

47TH REGIMENT N. C. T. We learn that Lieut. Geo. D. Tunstall, of Franklin, was wounded in the late fight at Petersburg. Lieut. Hugh R. Crichton was captured. Capt. J. H. Norwood is missing. John C. Syme and Willie Hall of Raleigh, are prisoners.

MANY PERSONS perhaps, have not yet done making sorghum. The following letter from Mr. Long, to the *Confederate*, will be valuable and worth preserving:

MESSRS. EDITORS: As most persons have pressed their cane, I regret that I could not have given, through your columns, to the public, before this time, the results of my experiments with the Sorghum or Chinese Sugar Cane. But I hope it is not too late for some this year, and it may be of use to all next year.

I find that by a simple and cheap process, a good yield of excellent BROWN SUGAR can be made. I will state my process now, in as few words as possible, and promise at some leisure time to make a more full statement. The juice contains *starch* and gum or jelly, which it must be cleared of, before it can make good syrup or sugar; and this must be done *before it boils* For these purposes, I have a receiver under my iron mill, sufficiently large to hold enough to fill my boiler. Into this I pour a half gallon of clear lime water to 50 gallons of juice I intend to press in it. The juice being pressed, and the starch having settled to the bottom, I draw it off through a spile hole near the bottom, leaving the starch on bottom, below the spile. It is now carried to the *clarifier*, which is a sheet iron bottom boiler, on a flue so high that a tube may run from near the bottom to the top of the boiler proper. In this clarifier I simmer three hours. (*It must not boil*) During the last half hour of this simmering, I cover the surface of the juice with bits of *charcoal*, chopped up to about the size of the thumb ends. When it has simmered three hours, I put out the fire and allow the juice to get cold, the colder the better. Under moderate heat, the lime has done its work, a thick jelly has formed on the bottom below the tube, the coal has precipitated the lime and floats on the top, with the scum. I now draw off the juice, through the tube, from under the scum and from over the jelly, into the boiler, and boil the now clarified juice as rapidly as possible until it foams and assumes a beautiful yellow color; then draw out my fire and boil slow, until it has puffed steam for some minutes, then meanwhile stirring with a wooden paddle.

The syrup is now removed to some open vessel to cool and granulate. If made properly, it will granulate before it is entirely cold, but it may take two or three days, or even more. If it does not in 24 hours, I sprinkle a little sugar over it. After it has granulated, it may be put in leaky barrels, or into a bag to drip. I have had it to turn to a solid lump of sugar as soon as cold.

I find that 100 pounds of cane will yield about 80 pounds of juice, or 8 gallons, which will make about, say, from 6 to 8 pounds of sugar, and from 4 to 6 pounds of good molasses, far superior to the syrup that is made without extracting the jelly.

If any person who has boiled his syrup in the ordinary way, desires to see the effects of not getting clear of the gum or jelly, let him attempt to make candy of it, and when he pulls or eats it, I think he will be satified that it is akin to gum elastic.

I would like to write more minutely on the subject, but fear I am already too tedious for your columns. I need only say, that if any person will follow the principle above indicated, he will most assuredly succeed in making sugar. But I will further add, if he will have the fixtures and follow my process he will find that he has made a good article of sugar, by a cheap and easy process, that has cost him but little more than the common syrup that he has been making.

W. S. LONG,
Yanceyville, N. C.

REV. W. B. WELLONS, Editor of the Christian *Sun* Petersburg, Va., has been elected Corresponding Secretary of the Evangelical Tract Society and Editor of the Army and Navy *Messenger*. This is a good appointment.

WE LEARN that Dud. Meadows the only deserter from Warren county, and who has escaped from the Guard some six times, was killed in the upper part of Halifax county a few days ago while breaking into a gentleman's smokehouse.

See the advertisement of Messrs. Branson & Farrar and get you an Almanac before they are sold.

DEATHS AT NEWBERN.

A friend has furnished us with a list of the deaths of citizens of Newbern, by yellow fever, up to the 24th of October. We subjoin the names of those not heretofore published, viz:

Mrs. Bradford Gatlin, Capt. P. Hale, wife and daughter. Wm. Hutchins, wife and child, Mrs Kittie Hurtt, Mrs. Jas. W Bryan, James Hurtt and Libbie Hurtt, children of E. Hurtt, Mrs. John Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. B. Cowlin, Mrs. E. Lee, Mrs Snydam, George Miller, Mrs. Frieu, Evan Williams of Kinston, George Cooper, Wm. Masters, M. Wolf (Baker,) Mr. Carrow, G. Bessu, Mrs. Julia Williams, Mrs. Jane Street and two children, Mrs. B. Oliver, Jas. Roberts, wife, daughter, sister, and her daughter, Mrs Z Slade, Hugh Dudley, Mrs. Susan Allen, Mrs. Julia Scott and child, Mrs. Sarah Smith and two children, Council B. Wood, Mrs. John Osgood, Sam. Salin, jr., Miss Sidney Rice.

Several persons from other counties have died; and several other persons who have been reported dead, it turns out to be untrue—B. Oliver, and J. A. Snydam are two of them.—*Confederate.*

A PRUDENT FORECAST.

If, after this war, there remain but two North American nations, there will still be a danger of their consenting to bury their animosities in the prosecution of ambitious purposes, which may be highly inconvenient to us, and may involve the whole world in the wars of the American continent. That this apprehension is not altogether chimerical has been shown by what has transpired, of certain negotiations, a few weeks since at Niagara. The self-constituted diplomatists, who would have arranged terms of peace and separation between the American nations, discussed a programme which was put forward, we trust, without authority from their respective Governments. A frontier line was to be drawn between North and South; but measures were to be at once taken with the view of swelling the territory of each section to dimensions equal to those of the old Union. The plan was simple. The armies of North and South being united, a million of men were to march northward and conquer Canada for the North. The victorious army would then move southward, and annex Mexico to the dominion of the cotton planters. The programme was unscrupulous and wicked; but who shall say that it was feasible? If we have misrepresented the views of these precious negotiators, we shall be glad to be corrected.

There is too much reason to believe that such propositions were seriously debated between Messrs. Clay and Greeley. As we are ill-prepared to make head against a million of men on the American lakes; and as even the Emperor Napoleon will recoil from the thought of having to defend his newly crowned brother against such a horde, the ventilation of this nefarious plot can have but one result in England and France. It makes us desire the utter ruin of the North. We rejoice to hear that Mr. Lincoln is becoming every day more unpopular; that a committee of Congress has denounced him, that governors of States and Mayors of cities openly controvert his authority; that powerful secret societies are agitating against him; that discord is growing up between the States, New England being at variance with New York, New York with Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania with Illinois. We trust that the principle of secession, having taken root, will bear seed and multiply. With a dozen jealous principalities on the English frontier, the loyal Canadians will have no cause to fear American aggression. Mexico will be safe, and Europe not be dragged into war.—*London Morning Herald, 17th ult.*

WAR NEWS.

There was quiet on the lines before Richmond yesterday. With the exception of the continual pounding away of our river batteries at Butler's canal, from the Charles City road, east by south of Richmond, to the Boydton plankroad, southward of Petersburg, there was no note of war. On the extreme left of our lines on the north side there was, however, cause for some little excitement. The extensive forest between the Charles City and Williamsburg roads took fire about noon, and burnt for several hours, sending up vast clouds of smoke. The destruction of the forests within our lines is much to be deprecated. There will, at best, be a scarcity of fuel in our army this winter.—*Rich. Dis. 2d.*

FROM THE FRONT.

A correspondent of the Selma *Reporter*, writing from Gadsden, Oct. 23, gives the annexed news:

There has been a brisk stir at this place during the past eight days. The army under Hood, composed of Cheatham's, Lee's and Stewart's corps reached here on Tuesday and Wednesday. Gens. Hood and Beauregard arrived with them. Hood left with the army for the Tennessee valley Friday morning. The supply trains have been passing through from Blue Mountain about ten days.

The enemy under Kilpatrick are thirteen miles distant on the north side of the Coosa river. Wheeler is fighting them daily. They are trying to reach this place to destroy our wagon trains. Wheeler holds them in check. It is quite probable they will be in this part of the State as soon as the supply trains have all passed, and a raid will be made upon Blue Mountain, and perhaps other points on the Ala. and Tenn. R. R, in a few days.

The army never was in finer spirits. They all received new clothes here and went off for the Valley of the Tennessee. A great many accumulated things were left strewn through the woods; several of the citizens here have spent the whole day with wagons collecting them. I witnessed a large mess chest opened; it contained a full supply of crackers, pot ware, tin, &c.

The trains of which I spoke above are bringing supplies from Blue Mountain to the army, crossing the Coosa river on pontoons at this place.

The enemy, under Kilpatrick, are near Round Mountain, thirteen miles from here—Wheeler is eleven miles.

Gen. Beauregard is here yet, and perhaps will ramain until the trains have all passed out of danger.

FROM MISSOURI.

The absurdity of the Northern dispatches are too apparant to allow the supposition, for a moment, that the statements about Price are lies.

General Pleasanton telegraphs that he, with six thousand men, is driving Price, who has twenty five thousand! If there is any instance on record in which the like has occurred, we have not heard of it. But, in order to set the matter still further beyond doubt, we will lay before the public a few facts: General Price entered Missouri on the 19th day of September, with thirty thousand mounted men, including Shelby's force. Three thousand of these were without arms. Up to the 12th of October, he had recruited and armed twelve thousand more men. This does not include what was done by Shelby and Clarke in North Missouri.

In Price's attack on Pilot Knob he charged the place three times, and lost three hundred men killed. That night the Yankees left in great haste for St. Louis. Unfortunately for them, they ran into General Shelby, who was at Big River bridge, with a force of thirteen thousand. He captured the whole party, including all trains and attachments, except Brigadier General Ewing, commanding the Yankee troops, and eighty of his men, who escaped by taking to the brush.

Since that time we have taken Booneville, Lexington, Glasgow and various other towns and garrisons, where we, of course, captured ammunition and other supplies.

The Chicago *Times* said that, if Price could get the arms, he could recruit a hundred thousand men. It must also be recollected that the election is to come off in a very few days, and it would not do to let it be known that the Federal arms had suffered a defeat.

Captain Pike, a son of General Albert Pike, was, sometime since, captured, with seven of his men, and killed after they had surrendered.

FROM THE VALLEY.

No news of importance from the Valley. Our picket lines are being constantly advanced.—*Rich. Dispatch, 2d.*

SHERMAN'S COMMUNICATION "AGAIN THREATENED."—Stanton telegraphs on the 27th that "reports from General Sherman's department to six o'clock this evening indicate that the rebel army is again threatening demonstrations against Tennessee; but there is no reason to doubt that Sherman and Thomas will be found prepared for whatever movement may take place." The Cincinnatti *Commercial* of the 26th has received from some of the prisoners captured at Dalton a description of Hood's army, which they saw as it passed that place. They estimate its number at 35,000, and its artillery at sixty guns. A long wagon train was with it.—*Rich. Dispatch, 2d.*

SIEGE MATTERS—FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FIRST DAY.—Up to 6, p. m., on Monday the enemy had thrown since our last report, 40 shells at the city.

Some activity was noticed yesterday in the enemy's fleet. Small boats and steamers were constantly plying between the larger vessels. A monitor has been observed to be taking in ammunition; and, on Morris Island, the enemy is still hauling ammunition to Batteries Gregg and Wagner.

Three Yankee officers, who recently made their escape from prison, were recaptured yesterday while endeavoring to make their way to Morris Island in a small boat; and another, a Lieutenant Selden, who escaped from Columbia, was retaken at Mount Pleasant.—*Chas. Mercury.*

List of casualties in the 4th N. C. S. Troops, in the battle near Strasburg, Va., on the 19th of October, 1864:

Co A, Killed, none. Wounded: Lieut John A Stikeleather, color bearer, head severe, not dangerous, now with us; missing, Lt Wm R McNeely, reported killed, S N Barnes and J H Cohen, the last said to be prisoner, unhurt.

B, Killed, none; wounded, P A Seaford, slight, prisoner; missing, sergt H Miller, J W Gullett, T S Lyerly, W R Moore.

C, Killed, none; wounded, sergt J C Turner, A S Mills, H L Lollar, G A Reid, Joseph Christie, each slightly, but now doing duty with us; missing, J L Wilson.

D, Killed, none; wounded, James Burner, slight; missing, J Lane.

E, Killed, none; wounded, L Ed Tripp, leg, slight; G Torsher, side, severe; J N Hawkins, foot, severe; missing, L Latham, J W King, H King and P S Swindle.

F, Killed, none; wounded, B Ropes and B Woodard.

G, Killed, none; wounded, A Athan, J M Waller, slight, both dow on duty; missing, none.

H, Killed, none; wounded, J A McHargue, ankle severe, and Thomas Reingo, slight; missing, none.

I, Killed, John Stephens; wounded, none; missing, none.

K, Killed, none; wounded, B Mathis, musician, right arm, flesh; sergt W C Fraley, slight; C Holtshouser, right hand slight; missing, A Friedheim.

Total—Killed, 1—Wounded, 18—Missing, 16.

Professor Bache, for twenty one years Chief of the United States Coast Survey, is dangerously ill of an affection of the brain.

The Emperor Napoleon III is fifty-six years of age.

From the Iredell Express.

THE EXILE.

What rapture thrills the exile's breast
To greet his home once more!
In vain he strives to roam or rest
Upon a foreign shore!
Tho' fragrant zephyrs round him play,
Tho' music charms his ear,
He sighs, from these delights away,
A song of home to hear.

No song so sweet, no friends so true,
No scenes such joy can bring;—
No flowers so fair, no skies so blue
As bless life's golden spring!
Then welcome! dearest spot of earth,
My heart no more shall roam;
No joys of fame or wealth or, birth
Can charm me from my home!

Secretary Benjamin has published a circular giving a statement of the classification, volume and rate of increase of the debt of the United States. The arguments used in discussing the Federal finances, are addressed to the capitalists of Europe, showing that by aiding the United States in the war against the South, they are undermining their own investments.

Henry Ward Beecher has given notice from his pulpit, that until the November election his Sunday evening sermons would be what some people might call political. Those that did not wish to hear him he requested to stay away, that their seats might be occupied by those who did.

The Louisville *Journal* says: "If the Administration wants to make any more arbitrary arrests, let it arrest Lee, Beauregard and Co—just as arbitrarily as it pleases."

An agent at Paris of the Sultan has been arrested for advertising for "Pearls," said pearls being young women intended for the harem. More than a hundred photographs were found upon the criminal.

PERSONS WISHING TO SUBSCRIBE TO THE Raleigh Mutual Relief and Benevolent Association, can find subscription lists at the Auction houses, Book-stores and Drug-stores of the City.
168—3t. COM.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS!! FOR 1865.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS ALMANAC, SO LONG AND so favorably known just received. Apply soon.
Price per hundred, $60 00
" " dozen, 9 00
" " single copies, 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Nov. 4, 1864 168—1w.

JONESVILLE, Sept. 20th, 1864.

Editor Conservative: Please announce J. G. MARLER, Esq., as a candidate for the Senate from the district composing the counties of Yadkin, Surry, Ashe, Alleghany and Watauga, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Speer. Mr. Marler is a true conservative. 134—td.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY announce himself a candidate for the office of Principal Doorkeeper for the next Senate of North Carolina,—He has been in the war ever since April, 1861, and is now disabled and on light duty. If elected he pledges himself to a faithful discharge of duty.
W. J. SAUNDERS.
Oct. 27, 1864. 161—td.

B. F. STEED, OF RANDOLPH, RESPECTfully informs the Members of the House of Commons of the ensuing Legislature that he is a candidate for Assistant Doorkeeper.
Oct. 10, 1864. 146—tml.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:
Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr D F Summey, Asheville.
Dr W A Collett, Morganton.
Dr J W Allison, Statesville.
Dr J L Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr A Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr Edward Hoge, Salem.
Capt J N McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A Worth, Fayettevilie.
E Murray & Co., Wilmington.
Mr F L Bond, Tarboro.
Mr J A J Askew, Colerain.
Mr F L Roberts, Murfreesboro.
The Boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month
EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 163—tf.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

THE REPORTS OF CASES AT LAW, ARGUED and Determined in the Supreme Court of N. C, June Term 1864, No. 2, Vol. 1. Equity Cases, No. 1, Vol. I, reported by P. H. Winston, Esq. Price of Vol. I, $12.50, Vol. II, $7 50. Orders solicited from the Profession.—Those who have already ordered from Mr. W., will remit payment to the subscriber.
A. R. RAVEN, Ag't.
Raleigh, Oct. 26, 1864. 161—

FAYETTEVILLE NORTH CAROLINA MILITARY ACADEMY.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence 1st of February, 1865.
Applications for admission must be made prior to the 1st January, 1865, about which time the terms will be made known.
Also, wanted two teachers of military education and a steward in this institution. Address
Maj. WM. A. BANKS,
Superintendent.
October 24, 1864. 158—tf.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., OCT. 20TH, 1864.

A MESSENGER WILL LEAVE THIS OFFICE ON THE first day of every month, for Gen Lee's army. All boxes left here for any member of that army will be carried there promptly by him and delivered to the owner.
EDWARD WARREN,
43—tf. Surgeon General North Carolina.

100 NEGRO MEN WANTED

TO HIRE FOR THE YEAR 1865—TO WORK IN A safe locality. Address
GEO. WASHINGTON,
Sapona Iron Works,
Chatham County, N. C.
Nov. 1, 1864. 165—1m*.

S. T. WILDER,
Auction and Commission Merchant,
LOUISBURG, N. C.

Will make sales of real estate or personal property, merchandise, provisions, flour, grain, salt, &c., and solicits consignments. Franklinton is the nearest depot.
Oct. 31, 1864. 164—2m*.

ORPHAN ENDOWMENT FUND.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS FUND MAY BE MADE to Geo. W. Mordecai, Jno. G. Williams and W H Jones, Cashier.
C. F. DEEMS.
Raleigh, Oct. 29, 1864. 263—tf.

Sorghum Mills and Boilers.

JUST RECEIVED, FROM SAPONA IRON WORKS, ANother supply of two and three Roller Mills and Boilers from 20 to 100 gallons. Kept constantly on hand a large supply of Ovens, Spiders, and extra Lids.
JAMES M. TOWLES, Agt.,
for Sapona Iron Works.
August 13th, 1864. 97—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

THE ACCOUNTS AND CLAIMS OF THE LATE T. C. Iredell have been placed in my hands for collection, embracing those of Iredell Brothers. Persons indebted under either head are respectfully requested to make immediate payment as the administrator is anxious to settle up the business of the estate. I can be seen at the office of the "Conservative."
J. J. LANSDELL,
October 18, 1864. 155—tf.